

THIRD EDITION.
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.
ITALY AND AMERICA.
THREATENED CLOSE OF DIPLOMATIC
INTERCOURSE.
(DALLIES' TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 11.—An Associated
Press cable despatch from Rome says that if
the Government of the United States does
not answer the note of the Marquis Imperiali
at Washington, the Italian chargé d'affaires
at Washington, to-day, Mr. Porter, the
United States Minister at Rome will be
ordered to leave Italy, the Italian legation at
Washington recalled, and Italian interests
left in charge of the British Minister. The
despatch has caused great excitement here.
Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State, remained
in his library all the evening, and declined an
interview with a reporter who sent him a
copy of the despatch. Mr. Blaine wrote on
the margin, "This Government knows nothing
and believes nothing of the rumour." President
Harrison also denied all knowledge of the
matter, while the State department
officials believe the report to be mere canard.
(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 11.—A despatch from
Rome, threatening to close all direct
diplomatic intercourse unless the reply to the
Marquis di Rudini's message is received to-
day, has been shown to President Harrison
and Mr. Blaine. Both refused to speak on
the subject. It is known, however, that Mr.
Blaine has prepared an answer to the Italian
Premier, and it is understood that the
President and the Cabinet have approved it.
This reply, it is moreover said,
has already been despatched to the Marquis
di Rudini, although it is not known whether
it was sent by mail or by telegraph. If it was
forwarded by post it is believed that the
Italian Premier has forwarded the fact by
cable, and for this and other reasons it is
thought that the rumour from Rome as to the
severing of diplomatic relations is incorrect.
Baron di Fava sails for Europe on board the
French Transatlantic Company's steamer La
Cascagne.

A meeting of the Union League Club at
New York on Friday night adopted a report
condemning without qualification the course
pursued in New Orleans, but declaring that
the majority engaged in the illegal proceed-
ings were not enemies of the country, or in-
tended to make a dangerous assault upon
free institutions. They were not Anarchists
nor Revolutionists, but lovers of their
country. They were only mistaken in the
remedy adopted for the evil under
which they were suffering, namely, the
organization of foreign criminals bound
together by solemn oaths, who had in-
cold blood murdered the chief of police,
Detective O'Malley, who is charged with
corrupting the jury in the trial of the Mafia
assassins, was arraigned on Friday at New
Orleans. The prisoner is defended by two
lawyers. About thirty citizens, all of whom
are understood to have been armed, marched
into the court in a body, and a detailed
telegram. They witnessed the arraignment,
and left in a body immediately after the
conclusion of the proceedings. They make no
secret of the reason for their attendance
in court, which is to hurry forward the trial
of the prisoner. The grand jury occupied all
Friday in investigating the circumstances
of the slaying of the Italian prisoners. The
prison officials were examined, but professing
to be able to identify only a few of the persons
concerned, not having witnessed the
actual shooting. The grand jury caused all
the newspaper reporters who were at the
prison to be called, and some of them revealed
the names of persons who carried arms. The
grand jury will present their report on
Monday.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.
(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)
VIENNA, April 9.—The Press, in the course
of a reassuring article on the European
political situation, emphatically denies the
alarmist reports recently published that
coups had arisen upon the political horizon,
and that a serious aggravation of the situation
is to be feared in the near future. These
reports the Press describes as completely
erroneous.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)
THE CRISIS IN ARGENTINA.
ADMIRAL SOLIER AND SEVERAL GENERALS
ARRIVED.
BUENOS AIRES, April 11.—Admiral Solier,
commander of the fleet, and several of the
generals who signed the manifesto against
the Mitre-Roca coalition, published on
Thursday, have been arrested. There is
truth in the report that an insurrection had
broken out in Tucuman.

THE EIGHT HOURS' QUESTION.
NEW YORK, April 10.—The Inter-State
Convention of coal miners and operators at
Pittsburg has failed to arrange a compromise,
and 75,000 men will in consequence go out on
strike on May 1st. The Knights of Labour and
the Federation of Labour support the men in
the demand for an eight hours' day.

DISTURBANCE AT OPTO.
MANY PERSONS INJURED.
MADRID, April 9.—The Epoca reports a
serious disturbance having occurred at
Opto. During the fair now being held there
the crowd, not knowing the cause of the men's
detention, became riotous. Cries of "Long
live the Republic," were raised, and the
aspect of affairs became so serious that the
military were called out. On their arrival
they were stoned by the people, and the
troops then charged the crowd, many persons
being injured. Several arrests were made,
and tranquillity was eventually restored.

ESCAPE FROM A LUNATIC ASYLUM.
A STRANGE STORY.
NEW YORK, April 10.—The Herald pub-
lishes a remarkable story of the escape of
Miss Anna Dickinson, the well-known ad-
vocate of women's rights, from the Asylum
for the Insane at Danville, Pennsylvania, where
she has been confined since the beginning of
March. Miss Dickinson describes her ex-
perience in the asylum as having been
terrible, and complains of the bad quality
of the food, and the brutality of the keepers.

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE LICENSING QUESTION.
MR. T. W. RUSSELL asked whether the
decision of the House of Lords, in the case of
Sharp v. Wakefield, overruled the judgment
given in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench in
1876, in the case of Clitheroe v. the Recorder
of Dublin, in which it was held that the Irish
publican had a vested interest in his license.
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND said
the case of Sharp v. Wakefield was decided
by the House of Lords upon a different state
of facts, and different statutes from those
which were before the Irish Court of Queen's
Bench. It therefore did not overrule the
last mentioned decision. How far the
principles on which the House of Lords
rested the decision were applicable to the
Irish licensing code was another
and a different question, with regard to which
he would point out that the matter could be
raised before the licensing authorities by any
person who thought it desirable, and could be
taken to the Court of Appeal.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR—NAMES
OF THE COMMISSIONERS.
MR. W. H. SMITH read the terms of the
reference to the Labour Commissioners as
follows:—"To inquire into questions affect-
ing the relations between employer and em-
ployed, the conditions of labour which
have been raised during the recent
trade disputes in the United Kingdom, and
to report whether legislation could
with advantage be directed to remedy
any evils that may be disclosed, and if so, in
what manner." The names of the commis-
sioners were:—The Marquis of Hartington,
the Earl of Derby, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P.,
Sir J. Gorst, M.P., Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr.
F. Fowler, M.P., Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P.,
Sir E. Harland, M.P., of Belfast, Mr. J. C.
Bolton, M.P., chairman of the Caledonian
Railway, Mr. G. Balfour, M.P., Mr. J. Collins,
M.P., Mr. T. Burt, M.P., secretary to the
Northumberland Miners' Association, Mr.
A. Abraham, M.P., of the South Wales
Miners' Committee, Sir F. Pollock, Corpus
Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, Pro-
fessor Marshall, of Cambridge, Sir
William Lewis, manager of the Butte
Docks, Cardiff, Mr. T. H. Ismay, managing
director of the White Star Steamship Com-
pany, Mr. D. Dale, ironmaster, Mr. G.
Livesey, of the South Metropolitan Gas Com-
pany, Mr. W. Tunstall, cotton manufacturer,
Mr. G. Mawdale, of the Association of Oper-
ative Cotton Spinners, Mr. Tom Mann, presi-
dent of the Dock Labourers' Union, Mr.
Edward Drow, secretary of the Board of Con-
ciliation of the Iron and Steel trades, Mr.
Henry Tate, chairman of the United Trades
Council, Glasgow, Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, Mr.
Hewlett, managing director of the Wigan
Coal and Iron Company, and Mr. Austin,
secretary of the Irish Democratic Labourers'
Federation. Mr. JUSTICE M'CARTHY rose and
asked leave to move the adjournment of the
House to call attention as a definite
matter of urgent importance to the fact
that the name of Mr. Michael Davitt had not
appeared on the list of the Commissioners,
and to the reasons for that. The SPEAKER
said that nearly all the members of the
Opposition side, excepting the front bench,
rose, but as there were only about thirty,
the Speaker, after counting them, said there
were not forty members. Mr. HOWELL gave
notice that when the vote was taken for the
expenses of the Commission he intended to
call attention to the matter, and to move a
resolution.

THE BUDGET.
MR. J. MORLEY asked on what day the
Budget would be taken? MR. SMITH: It will
not be taken before Monday week, the 20th,
and I will give notice on Monday, or Thursday
at the latest, when it will be taken.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE.
The Middlesex Registry Bill having been
read a third time, the House went into
committee on the Purchase of Land in Con-
gested Districts (Ireland) Bill. MR. LABOUCHERE
moved to omit from the first clause
the words authorising the issue of a
"guaranteed" land stock for the purchase
of estates, and charged the Unionist party
with a violation of the principles of the
Government. MR. BARTON remarked that as to the alleged
inconsistency of the Tory party, of course
objection was taken to Mr. Gladstone's Bill,
and if that bill was revived the same objec-
tions would again be brought forward, and
on the same grounds. The objection was not
to land purchase in the abstract, but to the
risk of loss thrown on the Government by
the provisions of the bill. No risk fell on
the taxpayer by the present bill, and whether he
was right or wrong in that contention, they
were, at all events, consistent in their op-
position to the bill of the member for Mid-
lothian. MR. GLADSTONE was essentially
an insecure scheme, but the present bill
gave an entirely different set of guaran-
tees and was not associated with a
Home Rule measure. (Hear, hear.) He could
conceive of a safer transaction than that
which the House was asked to undertake.
Every possible contingency of potato failure,
fall in prices, and conspiracy against rent was
met, and whether the bill was or was not a
great step towards the solution of one of the
greatest difficulties ever met in Irish legis-
lation any one who looked carefully into the
figures would come to no other conclusion
than that it was financially a perfectly sound
and secure one. (Loud cheers.) MR. GLAD-
STONE said he did not think many candidates
in their addresses to their constituents would
like to endorse the sentiments announced by
the Chief Secretary. He thought it was a
dangerous and impolitic course to replace the
ownership of the land by that of the British
Exchequer. That course was
avoided by the bill of 1886, which estab-
lished an Irish authority. He felt
himself precluded from voting for any pro-
posal to pledge British credit by the under-
standing which was come to at the last
general election. MR. BARTON pointed out
that the right hon. gentleman's bill of 1886
did not pledge British credit, but because the
country thought that the credit was going to
be impounded, he did not think, therefore, that the pledges given at the
last general election precluded hon. members
from voting for this bill. Whatever else the

THE QUEEN AT GRASSE.
A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.
The Queen has derived much benefit from
her stay at Grasse. Her Majesty has, how-
ever, been much distressed by the death of
Elizabeth Reynolds, aged 46, one of the royal
housemaids, who had been dangerously ill
for a week from pyrexia, following an injury
to her finger. On Thursday last week she
pricked herself with a needle, blood poisoning
resulted, and an operation had to be per-
formed upon her arm. She was attended by
Dr. Frank of Cannes, Dr. Vidal, of Grasse, as
well as by Dr. Reid, her Majesty's physician,
but, in spite of all that could be done,
fever set in, and she succumbed on Wednes-
day afternoon. The deceased had been in the
service of the Queen fifteen years. In com-
pliance with the wishes of the relatives, the
funeral will take place at Grasse. The Queen,
accompanied by Princess Beatrice and at-
tended by Lady Churchill, proceeded to the
cemetery and selected a plot of land for the
grave. In the evening a private service, at-
tended by the members of the royal house-
hold, was held in the dining-room of the
Grand Hotel. Throughout the painful illness
of the deceased the Queen showed the greatest
kindness and solicitude.

HAMPSTEAD CHILD MURDER.
At the Central Criminal Court, Mary Row-
land, 25, was indicted for the wilful murder
of her illegitimate child. A painful spectacle
was presented by the accused—a frail-looking
woman—who wept almost continuously during
the hearing of the charge. The deceased was
born on November 18th last, about three
months before the murder was committed.
The prisoner had entrusted her child to the
keeping of a Mrs. Aubrey, of West Ken-
sington, who, early in February, met the
mother by appointment at Baker-street Sta-
tion, for the purpose of restoring the in-
fant to her custody. According to the
prosecution the accused then took the
infant to a secluded spot, and stripping it of
all clothing, placed it in a tin box, then
returned to the house. The unhappy woman then
returned with the box to the lady in whose
service she had been as wet-nurse, and stated
that she had handed the deceased over to
her husband, whereas, in reality she was not
married. The dead body of the child was
subsequently discovered in the tin box
under the prisoner's bed, and these facts
then given by the accused, who stated that "she
performed the deceased some poppers, and
that it had taken its breath away."
On getting alarmed, she alleged she had
placed it in the box. The medical testimony,
however, went to show that there was no
trace of pepper in the deceased, and the
death was caused by suffocation. After his
lordship summed up, the jury retired to
consider their verdict, and were absent for
more than an hour. When they returned
into court the foreman said: "We find the
prisoner guilty, but we strongly recommend
her to mercy on account of her youth and the
painful circumstances in which she was
placed." The judge, having assumed the
black cap, addressed the prisoner, who stood,
dreadfully pale, supported by the female
warder, with visible emotion: "You
have been found guilty," he said, "of the
murder of your own child. I have no
wish to say one single word to you which
would increase the terrors of the position in
which you find yourself at the present
moment. The jury have recommended you
to mercy, and I will take care that that
recommendation is forwarded to the proper
quarter. The day that I have now to
perform is that which is imposed upon me by
the law, and that is to pass the sentence which
the law inflicts upon those who have taken the
life of a fellow creature." His lordship con-
cluded by passing sentence of death in the
usual form, and the prisoner, who was utterly
prostrate, and continued to shed bitter tears,
was conducted back to the cells in a fainting
condition.

MURDER OF AN HOTEL KEEPER.
A verdict of wilful murder was returned
against two labourers named Gallagher and
McKeon at Doolin on Friday, who had
been charged with the murder of a woman
named Tomlin because he refused to supply them with drink.

WHOLESALE POISONING IN
SCOTLAND.
An extraordinary series of poisoning cases
took place in Glasgow during the week, over
sixty persons having been seriously ill. It
has been discovered that a quantity of sugar
had become impregnated with arsenic by
some means unknown, and many persons
as used the sugar with tea they suffered
severely. An old man named Crumb died
from the effects of the poison on Thursday
night, after great suffering, and his wife and
son are seriously ill.

AN UNCERTIFICATED CHEMIST
FINED.
At the Newton Abbots County Court on
Friday, Alfred Ponsford, chemist of that
town, was sued by the Pharmaceutical Society
for a sum of £20, penalties incurred by the
illegal sale of tincture of opium on the 14th
and 15th of February, and by trading
as a chemist without the necessary
certificate. MR. PONSFORD admitted the
offences, and said he had made three
attempts to pass his examination, and had
failed each time. He thought it hard that
the society should sue him for two separate
offences. The judge held that the penalty was
incurred by every offence committed, and he
had no option but to enter judgment for the
amount claimed. He was sorry the defend-
ant had persisted in the course he had taken.

A TERRIBLE HOAX.
An anxious mother, whose eldest boy began
to serve his three years as a soldier last
October, received on April 1st a letter from
Budapest, where he is garrisoned. This letter,
says a Vienna correspondent, told her that
her son had been shot dead because, in his
capacity of corporal in the regiment, he had
fastened the heels on to the soldiers' boots
the wrong way, that he had been buried with
all military honours, and that even the
general had been present at the funeral. The
letter was not signed. The mother dropped
the letter from her hands and fell dead. Her
daughter, aged 13, who was alone with her,
was paralysed with fright, had a fit, and died
the next day. The police are endeavouring
to trace the author of the cruel hoax.

NATIONAL UNION OF
CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.
A meeting of the council of the union was
held at St. Stephen's Chambers on Friday.
MR. H. J. REID, M.P., in the chair. A
resolution, proposed by the chairman and
seconded by Mr. Blackall Simonds, was
passed, congratulating the Conservatives and
Liberal Unionists of Aston Manor on their
recent victory, and conveying to the Liberal
Unionist party in general its warm apprecia-
tion of the zeal, energy, and unfailing loyalty
with which they have carried out their
compact with the Conservative party.
Another resolution, moved by Mr. Plummer
and seconded by Colonel Howard Vincent,
expressed satisfaction at the action of her
Majesty's Government in appointing a royal
commission to investigate the various ques-
tions affecting the welfare of the wage-
earning classes.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN ITALY.
A great trial, which has been begun at
Bari is expected to throw considerable light
upon the organisation and operations of secret
societies in Italy. The authorities, who have
recently displayed unusual activity in un-
earthing seditious conspiracies, have suc-
ceeded in bringing to trial no fewer than
179 persons charged with being members of
an illegal organisation known as the Mala
Vita. For a trial upon so large a scale there
was not suitable accommodation in the town
and a large hall had to be specially fitted up
as an assize court for the occasion. There
are 207 witnesses for the prosecution, and
425 for the defence, in addition to twenty
nine complainants. From the evidence ad-
duced, so far as it has gone, the Mala Vita
appears to be a society having at its head
a strongly-constituted hierarchy. No one
was allowed to join the association until
he had undergone certain stringent tests, and
upon their admission members were obliged
to take a solemn oath that they would be
ready to abandon father, mother, wife, and
children in the interests of the society. The
membership was divided into several classes,
the inferior grades being bound to implicit obedi-
ence to the superior. The penalty of disobedience
was death. The persons appointed to execute
the will of the society were chosen by lot.
One of the objects of the organisation was
robbery. Its statutes declared that "he who
has not is entitled to live at the expense of
him who has." In conformity with this
principle all the members of the conspiracy
were mutually aid and support each other
in case of necessity. Many of the accused
bore upon their bodies all sorts of tattooed
devices.

ALLEGED FRAUDS AT
EASTBOURNE.
The magistrates at Eastbourne, on Thurs-
day, investigated an extraordinary case of
alleged fraud by a fashionably dressed man
named James Donald. It was stated that
the accused, who professed aristocratic con-
nections, and mentioned the names of well-
known members of the peerage, sought rooms
at a large Eastbourne boarding house on the
sea front, and told the occupant he wanted
change for a £50 cheque, and subsequently in-
duced the boarding-house keeper to advance
him £5, as the cheque could not be changed,
to get the luggage from the railway station.
Inquiry showed that no luggage was ar-
rived, and Donald, who was the son of a peer,
was eventually arrested, but escaped on the
way to the lock up. He was chased and re-
captured. Evidence was also given to the
effect that Donald also tried to defraud other
boarding-house keepers, and the landlord of
an hotel, by aristocratic pretensions and pro-
mises. The prisoner, who is a well educated
man, was committed for trial.

ILLNESS OF AN M.P.
MR. T. P. PRICE, M.P. for North Monmouth-
shire, is at present lying indisposed at his
hotel in Paris. He is suffering from a severe
attack of congestion of the lungs, but ap-
pears to have taken a turn for the better. It
was, however, several weeks before the hon-
member is able to travel.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A CHILD.
At Petersfield on Thursday, Mary Ann
Card, aged 39, was charged with the murder
of her five-year-old child, and was sentenced
to one calendar month's imprisonment for
ill-treatment of the illegitimate child
of her daughter. The child was in a shock-
ingly emaciated condition, and both its arms
were dislocated at the shoulder joints, appar-
ently the result of its being jerked out of
the ground by its hands.

A CAPTAIN DROWNED.
On Wednesday night Captain Owen Roberts,
of the schooner William Owen, of Fortma-
dock, to Svedborg, was wrecked on the coast
of Norway, by the sinking of a boat in which he
left the party to go on board his vessel. The
body has been recovered.

ILLNESS OF LADY DUNLO.
A Manchester correspondent telegraphs to
the Central News that Lady Dunlop is ill.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.
In connection with the outbreak of pleuro-
pneumonia near Rugby, the animals which
had been in contact with some affected ones
suffered from the disease. Another fifteen
which had been sent to a neighbouring
farm are to be destroyed, making 103
slaughtered at or near the seat of the out-
break.

DEATH OF MR. G. C. BENTINCK, M.P.
The Right Hon. G. C. Bentinck, M.P. for
Whitehaven, died at half-past three on Wed-
nesday evening at his residence, 11, St. James's
Place. The deceased member, who was 70 years of
age, was educated at Westminster School and
Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called
to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1846. He was
Parliamentary secretary to the Board of
Trade from February, 1874, to November,
1875, and from that date to April, 1886, was
Judge Advocate General. He sat for Fountains
from 1859 to 1865, when he was returned for
Whitehaven.

ARRIVAL OF AN AMERICAN
PUGILIST.
Amongst the cabin passengers aboard the
White Star steamer Germania, which arrived
at Queenstown, on Thursday, from New
York, was Austin Gibbons, of New Jersey,
the light-weight champion pugilist of
America. Gibbons offers to fight any English
light-weight for any sum up to £1,000. On
arriving in London he intends to deposit £200
with the Sportsman, and to issue a challenge
to all English light-weights.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A
WARDEN.
On Wednesday morning a warden in Mount-
joy Prison, who was in charge of a party of
convicts, was felled to earth by the blow of
an iron bar, by one of the convicts, who con-
tinued his murderous attack till overpowered
by another warden, an convict named Daly,
one of the men implicated in what is known
as the Mayo conspiracy case. The injured
warden is in a serious condition.

A serious outbreak of influenza occurred on
board the H.M. ship "Hercules" on her voyage
homewards, between Colombo and Malta. As
many as 200 were under treatment at one
time.

JACK A-CRUISE.

By A. B.

IN A TORPEDO BOAT.

Although my new ship was almost brand new and fitted with every improvement that the science of modern warfare could suggest, she was hardly the sort of craft that one would choose to go on a trip of eleven thousand miles in. In fact, she did not appear to be a ship at all, being 125 ft. long and 12 ft. broad, with only 5 ft. draught of water. Our crew consisted of eighteen officers and men, all told; the officers being a lieutenant, sub-lieutenant, and gunner, and the men consisting of two engine-room artificers, seven stokers, and six petty officers and seamen. Quite enough for a small craft, but we could hardly have done with less, as there was more work to do in her than would appear at first sight. The officers' cabin and stateroom were right aft, then came a torpedo-gun store room, and then the engine-room, which was a very powerful, being capable of driving the boat twenty-two knots an hour; and before the stoke-hole, which, together with the engine-room, took up half the length of the boat, came the men's quarters and the gunning tower, and right forward of all, in the bows, was a tube for discharging our torpedoes. There was a precious little room on deck for exercise, as the place was crowded with all sorts of fittings, amongst them being a large electric search-light and two collapsible dinghies, but this was much less, as the wind rocked the boat whilst at sea, rendered walking impossible, and all our thoughts of them were how to keep still.

There was another boat besides ourselves bound on the same journey, and we were both under the orders of the captain of the cruiser, which was then waiting for us. We all stayed there for three days so as to tide over the effects of a recent gale, which had been the last week in February when we left Plymouth, and made our way round to Falmouth, to place ourselves under the orders of the captain of the cruiser, which was then waiting for us. We all stayed there for three days so as to tide over the effects of a recent gale, which had been the last week in February when we left Plymouth, and made our way round to Falmouth, to place ourselves under the orders of the captain of the cruiser, which was then waiting for us. We all stayed there for three days so as to tide over the effects of a recent gale, which had been the last week in February when we left Plymouth, and made our way round to Falmouth, to place ourselves under the orders of the captain of the cruiser, which was then waiting for us.

Such a state of things, though, was not fated to last long, for at about two o'clock during the second night at sea the wind began to freshen up from the north-eastward, and by daybreak the sea had become bad enough to make our lives on board a perfect misery. No one who has never experienced it, unless they are of a torpid and a rough sea can imagine what our sufferings were. Certainly, they were aggravated by the fact that it was our first experience of it, but you may imagine what it was like when I tell you that not only myself, but several other men, were nearly crazy with the dizziness and the rolling and pitching, and were more violent than could possibly be experienced on a ship, and to add to our misery, the boat was flooded every minute with the seas that broke right over her. Still we sped on, for the wind and seas were behind us, and the only thing to run away from them as quickly as possible. We at last battered down fore and aft, so that the only shelter we could go to was the stoke-hole, where we, at any rate, found warmth, and a bed of dry coals was far better than a wet deck. We had intended running straight on to Gibraltar, but the captain of the cruiser determined to put into Vigo for shelter until the sea had gone down a bit and to give us a chance of recovering ourselves and coaling and watering the boat. It was a lucky thing that the wind was not from the opposite quarter, for it should have blown the tail of the Atlantic Ocean on us, and we might then have had real cause to grumble. As it was, we had only been very seasick, and had the poor satisfaction of learning afterwards that the people on board the cruiser had had a very pleasant passage, and that what had been imagined to be an awful gale was only really a stiff breeze.

We lay in Vigo Bay for two days, and though the sea was bad as ever, our rest had made us bolder, so on a more westerly wind we sailed, and at the same time taking the precaution to hug the coast, we kept on under the lee of the land. By the time we had arrived at Gibraltar we found our inside had become more hardened to the constant motion, and our run through the Mediterranean, broken as it was by a day's rest at Malta, passed without any interesting incident, and we arrived at Port Said thirteen days after leaving England, a very good run indeed, considering nearly four days of the time had been spent in harbour. Port Said—as no doubt, you know—is the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal, and here we found an enormous number of steamers waiting their turn to be taken through, being so small, though, were allowed to go through at once, and did it in fine style, going at our full speed of twenty-one knots, and exciting the greatest interest amongst the passengers and crews of the steamers passing through, as we dashed past them, were only about half-way through when darkness came on, but our powerful search-light, throwing its dazzling beam of light ahead, enabled us to obviate the necessity of lying up for the night, and by three o'clock in the morning we were comfortably anchored inside the breakwater at Suez, awaiting the arrival of our convoy, which, of course, had to take her turn with the other ships.

Our run down through the Red Sea, though easy and comfortable, was marred by a terribly sad accident. We had just gone in sight of the Island of Perim, where we intended to fill up with coal, and were running on ahead of the cruiser at a high speed, when all of a sudden we heard a shout and felt the engines being suddenly thrown in back to full speed astern. Of course, every one on deck in a moment, when we found that the third had been hit by the watch, who had been at work about something right aft, had overbalanced himself over the rail and fallen into the water. He was already far astern, but the day being beautifully clear, the sea as smooth as glass, and there was no difficulty in keeping him in sight. The officer of the watch had already put the boat again at slow ahead and the helm hard over, so as to steer her back alongside him, and every one knowing the man was a good swimmer, was laughing at the mishap, when suddenly we espied, about fifty yards from him, on the surface of the water, a large black fish, "God help him!" we cried, for we saw now the terrible danger he was in, and knew that not a moment was to be lost if we wished to save him from the hungry jaws of the shark. The engines were put at full speed ahead, and the boat flew through the water towards him, we stationed ourselves round the bows ready to clutch him from the water, but that threatened him. The shark was nearer to him now, and to frighten it off, the captain himself fired a rifle at it. Whether it hit him, or not, I don't know, but at any rate, it did not, for the shark disappeared, and some of us thought it had gone for good. Alas! the brute had only dived so as to prepare for aiming at its prey, for a few seconds afterwards, when the boat had slowed down, and we were not more than twenty yards from him, he came up with a frightful splash, threw up his arms, and disappeared. Never so long as I live shall I forget that dreadful cry, or the look of agony and terror in his face as the brute's jaws gripped his frame. The sight of what had just passed beneath our eyes almost stupefied us, and we could speak for many seconds. We stayed near the red patch on the water which marked the place where our poor shipmate had been for some time, but no trace of his body could be seen, and at last, with feelings of sadness and horror, we obeyed the signal from the cruiser to follow her, and sped away from the cursed spot.

We coaled at Perim, and after a short run arrived at Aden, where we stayed a few days to get a rest and prepare ourselves for our long trip across the Indian Ocean. Although the N.E. monsoon, which blows continuously from October till March in these latitudes, had been very strong, we knew we must prepare ourselves for a rather rough journey, and, besides that, we had to go through the discomfort of being towed by the cruiser, owing to our supply of coal not permitting us to do such a long run by ourselves. Another, too, had become most dreadfully ill, and altogether we were beginning to feel very sick and tired of our cramped quarters, but Jack is never happy unless he has something to growl at, and, after all, our officers, who, by the way, were no more comfortable of than we were ourselves, did not seem to mind it. We coaled at Aden, and then, on the morning of the 10th, we started on our way above the horizon, and began his daily frizzle, the cruiser steamed out of harbour, with the two boats in tow, and their crews lying down and enjoying themselves at the game of draught, and the cool shade of a good thick awning.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The present volume of the *Minerva Library* is the "History of Caliph Valtheek" and "European Travels" by William Beckford, with a portrait of the author, a biographical introduction, and several illustrations. Beckford was undoubtedly a man of great genius and his works are in some of the most literary and most valuable. His sketches of European life, customs, and opinions in his time are most valuable. The regular subscribers to this excellent series may be well satisfied with the present instalment which Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co. put before them. Messrs. King, Sell, and Co. have sent us an Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, by W. H. Middleton. "The Brookfield Stud of Old English Breeds of Horses" by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., is published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co. The "Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin" by W. H. Middleton. "The Brookfield Stud of Old English Breeds of Horses" by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., is published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co. The "Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin" by W. H. Middleton. "The Brookfield Stud of Old English Breeds of Horses" by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., is published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

AGALLANT LIFEBOAT RESCUE. Mr. Andrew Lang gives the following account of a gallant lifeboat service at St. Andrews:—Our readers may be pleased to hear of a particularly brave act on the part of a volunteer lifeboat crew. A vessel had been taken down by the sea, and the crew were in danger. The lifeboat was launched, and the crew, under the command of Mr. Andrew Lang, went to the rescue. They found the vessel in a very bad state, and the crew were in great danger. The lifeboat crew, however, were brave and gallant, and they succeeded in rescuing the crew of the vessel. The lifeboat crew, under the command of Mr. Andrew Lang, were very brave and gallant, and they succeeded in rescuing the crew of the vessel.

Unhappy Finland! No fewer than thirty issues of newspapers were stopped in Finland last month by the censors.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who wish to be taken into consideration for the purpose of the "People's Sunday" must send their contributions to the Editor, Mr. A. B., at the office of the "People's Sunday," 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Contributions should be sent in by the first of the month, and should be accompanied by a stamped envelope or wrapper, with the name and address of the contributor, and a return address, in order to facilitate communication.

LEGAL.

INHERITANCE.—1. The income tax should only be charged on the real estate. 2. You cannot recover. **BURDEN OF AGREEMENT.**—If your husband is the tenant, the agreement cannot be set aside by you. **PATENT.**—You have no authority over the child of another person, and in the mother. **NO.**—1. Perfectly legal. 2. Yes. 3. No. 4. No. 5. We can only recommend you to consult a lawyer. 6. You may be successfully accomplished with legal assistance. **TORPEDO.**—Quite legal. **RELIANCE.**—You are in receipt of parish relief. In that case, the guardians would, no doubt, come down upon you for a contribution. **J. WATSON.**—The responsibility appears to be on the mother. **DOING ANYTHING LEGAL.** **E. W. N.** **RELIANCE.**—If the property was her own, she had a perfect right to either give it away or to bequeath it as she pleased. That is, provided the marriage took place after the list of January, 1885, or that the property came into her possession subsequent to that date. **H. JOHNSON.**—It can be done, but not without considerable expense. Legal assistance would be required. **L. SHAW.**—1. Bring her before a magistrate. 2. None, if you conducted your own case. **A. R. F.**—If the mother is in receipt of parish relief, but not otherwise, the grand father can be called upon to contribute towards her maintenance. **W. R.**—They cannot take the furniture, but all your other property is at their mercy. 3. For any sum. **BETTY.**—1. Without seeing the will itself, it is impossible to give any opinion. 2. Quite legal. **H. P.**—He can never marry again so long as she is alive, unless he obtains a divorce. **CAUTION.**—If the marriage took place during her lifetime it would be bigamous, and, therefore, invalid. **P. M.**—The widow takes half; the two sisters the other half. **J. W. A.**—Notify him that unless the debt is paid at once, you will sue the machine. **AN ASTORIA MORTGAGE.**—Take the claim as it can be safely parted from its mother. **ZALTY.**—We do not give opinions on legal documents. That is not our business. **ASTORIA.**—It is not unduly liable if your son is a minor. Settle the matter out of court if you can. **P. M.**—You can take the rent, but if they do not pay it, you must eject them by the usual legal process. **D. H.**—No stamp is required. **ARTIST.**—Publication alone secures the copyright. **NO TWO.**—You have no case which would hold water for a minute. The magistrate would certainly refuse to believe that such an affair could possibly have taken place without being known to the police. **Y. W.**—You should not be a half-penny stamp will suffice; if there is a premium, a five shillings stamp for each 45 must be used. **Y. W.**—Yes. 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(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)
ERIC BRIGHTYES.
BY
H. RIDER HAGGARD.

CHAPTER XXIV.

NOW THE FEAST ENDED.

"Hearken all men!" said Eric. "Thrust him forth!" quoth Bjorn. "Nay, slay him!" said Oskaper. "He is an outlawed man."

"Words first, then deeds," answered Skallagrim. "Thou shalt have thy fill of both, Blacktooth, ere day be done."

"Let Eric say his say," said Gudruda, lifting her head. "He has been doomed unheard, and it is my will that he shall say his say."

"What hast thou to do with Eric?" snarled Oskaper. "The bride cup is not yet drunk, lord," she made answer.

"To thee, then, I will speak, lady," quoth Eric. "How comes it that, being betrothed to me, thou dost sit there the bride of Oskaper?"

"Ask of Swanhild," said Gudruda in a low voice. "Ask also of Hall of Lidthale yonder, who brought me Swanhild's gift from Straumey."

"I must ask much of Hall and much must he answer," said Eric. "What tale, then, did he bring thee from Straumey?"

"He said this, Eric," Gudruda answered: "that thou wast Swanhild's love, that for Swanhild's sake thou hadst killed Atli the Good, and that thou wast about to wed Swanhild's self and take the Earl's seat in Orkney."

"And for what cause was I made outlawed at the Althing?"

"For this cause, Eric," said Bjorn, "that thou hadst killed Atli the Good, and that thou wast about to wed Swanhild's self and take the Earl's seat in Orkney."

"Which, then, of these tales is true for both may not be true," said Brightyes. "Speak, Swanhild."

"Well thou knowest that the last is true," said Swanhild boldly. "How then comes it that thou didst charge Hall with that message to Gudruda? How then comes it that thou didst send to her that look of hate which thou didst cozen me to give thee?"

"I charged Hall with no message, and I sent no look of hate," she answered. "Stand thou forward, Hall!" said Eric, "and liar and coward thou shalt, dare not to speak other than the truth! Nay, look not on the door, for, if thou stirrest thitherward, this spear shall find thee ere thou hast gone a pace."

"Now Hall stood forward, trembling with fear, for ever he saw the cold eye of Skallagrim watching him close, and whilst Lambtall watched, his fingers toyed with the handle of his axe."

"It is true, lord, that Swanhild charged me with that message which I gave to the Lady Gudruda. Also she bade me give the look of hate."

"And for this service thou didst take money?"

"Ay, lord, she gave me money for myfaring."

"And all the while thou knewest the tidings false?"

"Hall made no answer. "Answer!" thundered Eric. "Answer the truth, knave, or by every God that passes the hundred gates I will spare thee twice!"

"It is so, lord," said Hall. "Thou liest, fox!" said Swanhild, white with wrath and casting an evil look upon him. But men took no heed of Swanhild's words, for all eyes were bent on Eric.

"Is it now your pleasure, comrades, that I should show forth the truth?" said Brightyes. "The most part of the folk shouted 'Yea!' but the men of Oskaper stood silent."

"Speak on, Eric," quoth Gudruda. "This then is the truth. Swanhild the Fatherless, Atli's wife, hath ever sought my love, and ever hath she hated Gudruda whom I loved. From a child she has striven to work evil between us. Ay, and she did this, though till now it has been hidden: she strove to murder Gudruda; it was on the day that Skallagrim and I overcame Oskaper and his band on Horsehead Heights. She thrust her from the brink of Golden Falls while she sat looking on the waters, and as she hung thence I dragged her back. Is it not so, Gudruda?"

"It is so," said Gudruda. "Now men murmured and looked on Swanhild. But she shrunk back, plucking at her purple cloak."

"It was for this cause," went on Eric, "that Asmund, her father, gave her choice to wed Atli the Earl and pass over sea, or take her trial in the doom-ring. She wedded Atli and went away. Thereafter, by witchcraft, she brought my ship to wreck on Straumey's Isle—ay, she walked the waters like a shade of light and lured us on to ruin, so that all were drowned save I and Skallagrim alone. Is it not so, Skallagrim?"

"It is so, lord. I saw her with my eyes."

"Again folk murmured. "Then we must sit in Atli's hall," said Eric, "and there we sat last winter. For a while Swanhild did no ill, till I heard her no more. But some three months gone I was left with her, and a man called Koll, Gros's thrall, of whom ye know came from Iceland, bringing tidings of the death of Asmund the priest, of Unna my cousin, and of Gros the witch. To these ill-tidings Swanhild bribed him to add some tale. She bribed him to add this: that thou, Gudruda, wast betrothed to Oskaper, and wouldst wed him on a certain feast from the Gudruda, and in token of its truth, the half of that coin which I broke with thee long years ago. Say now, lady, didst thou send the coin?"

"Nay, never!" cried Gudruda; "I have for many years lost the half thou gavest me, though I feared to tell thee."

"Perchance one stands there who found it," said Eric, pointing with his spear at Swanhild. "At the least I was deceived by it. Now the tale is short. Swanhild mourned with me, and in my bitterness I mourned full sore. Then it was she craved a boon, of that look of mine, Gudruda, and I, thinking thee faithless, gave it, holding all oaths broken. Then thou, when I would have left her, she dragged me with a witch-draught—ay, she dragged me, and I woke to find myself false to my oath, false to Atli, and false to thee, Gudruda. I cursed her and I left her, waiting for the Earl, to tell him all. But she outwitted me. She told him

that other tale of shame that ye have heard, and brought Koll to him as witness of the tale. Atli was deceived of her, and not until I had smitten him down, being made mad by the bitter words he spoke, calling me coward and niddering, did he know the truth. But before he died he knew it; and he died, holding my hand and bidding those about him find Koll and slay him. Is it not so, ye who were Atli's men?"

"It is so, Eric!" they cried: "we heard it with our own ears, and Koll we slew. But afterwards Swanhild brought us to believe that Earl Atli was distraught when he spoke thus, and that things were indeed as she had said."

"Again men murmured, and a strange light shone in Gudruda's eyes. "Now, Gudruda, thou hast heard all my tale," said Eric. "Say, dost thou believe me?"

"I believe thee, Eric."

"Say then, wilt thou still wed thee to yon Oskaper?"

Gudruda looked on Blacktooth, then she looked on golden Eric and opened her lips to speak. But before a word could pass them Oskaper rose in wrath, laying his hand upon his sword.

"Thinkest thou thus to lure away my dove, outlaw? First I will see thee food for crows."

"Well spoken, Blacktooth," laughed Eric. "I looked for such words from thee. These have we striven together—once on yonder in the snow, once on Horsehead Heights, and once by Westman Isles—and still we live to tell the tale. Come down, Oskaper; come down from that soft seat of thine and here and now let us put it to the proof who is the better man. When we met aforetime, the stake was white against mine eyes. Now the white is our lives and fair Gudruda's hand. Talk no more, Oskaper, but fall to it."

"Gudruda shall never wed thee, while I live!" said Bjorn; "thou art a landless loon, a brawler, and an outlaw. Get thee gone, with thy wolfhound!"

"Sneak not so loud, rat—sneak not so loud, least sound's fang worry thee!" said Skallagrim. "Whether I wed Gudruda or whether I wed her not is a matter that shall be known in its season," said Eric. "For thy words, I say this: that it is ill to hurl names at such as I, Bjorn, lest perchance I answer them with spear-thrusts against mine eyes. Now the white is our lives and fair Gudruda's hand. Talk no more, Oskaper, but fall to it."

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shook so that it slid before the feet of Brightyes. His right foot caught on it, he stumbled heavily—stumbled again, then prone on his face he fell, and, as he fell, stretched out his sword-hand to save himself, so that Whitefire flew from his grasp. The great blade struck its hilt against the ground, thence it leapt into the air and fixed itself, point downward, in the clay of the floor. The hand of Oskaper rising from the ground smote against the hilt of Whitefire. He saw it, with a shout he cast his own sword away and clasped it. Away circled the sword of Oskaper; and of that cast this strange thing is told, false or true. Far in the corner of the hall lurked Thorunn, who had betrayed Skallagrim when he was named Oskaper. She had come in the company of Oskaper with a heavy heart to Middalhof; but when she saw Skallagrim, her husband—the whom she had betrayed, he who had turned Haremark because of her evil doings—shame smote her, and she crept away and hid herself behind the hangings of the hall. The great sword sped along, point first, it rushed as a spear through the air. It fell on the hangings, piercing them, piercing the heart of Thorunn, who cowered behind them, so that with one cry she sank dead to earth, slain of her lover's hand.

Now when men saw that Oskaper once more held Whitefire in his hand, Whitefire that Brightyes had won from him—they called aloud that it was an omen. Back to Blacktooth had the sword of Blacktooth come and now Eric would surely be slain of it! Eric sprang from the ground. He heard the shouts and saw Whitefire blazing in foeman's hand.

"Now thou art weaponless, fly!" Eric, fly!" cried Oskaper. Gudruda's cheek grew white with fear, and for a moment Eric's heart failed him.

"Fly not!" roared Skallagrim. "Bjorn tripped thee. Fly not! yet thou hast half a shield!"

Oskaper rushed on, and Whitefire flickered over Eric's golden helm. Down he came and shore one wing from the helm. Again he shone and again he fell, but Brightyes caught the blow on his broken shield.

Then, while folk waited to see him slain, Eric gave a great war-shout, and sprang forward.

"Thou art dead!" shouted the folk. "Ye shall see! Ye shall see!" screamed Skallagrim.

Again Oskaper smote, and again Eric caught the blow; and behold he smote back—smote with the point of the sword straight at the face of Oskaper.

"Peck! Eagle; peck!" cried Skallagrim. Once more Whitefire shone on high. Eric rushed in beneath the stroke, and with all his mighty strength thrust the buckler point at Blacktooth's face. It struck—it struck fair and full; and lo! the helm of Oskaper burst asunder. He threw wide his giant arms, then fell. Back he fell, as he fell upon the mountain edge. Back he fell, and still he lay.

But Eric, stooping over him, took Whitefire from his hand.

Now they ran to their horses, none hindering them, and mounting, rode towards Mossell.

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What did I tell thee?" laughed Skallagrim. "Back to bed, lord, for here come foes."

"There goes one," said Eric, pointing to the door.

Now Hall of Lidthale slunk through the doorway—Hall, the liar, who cut the grape-branch—for he desired much to see the last of Skallagrim. Now the Barmark held the spear of Eric in his hand. He whirled it aloft, and through the air it hissed. The aim was good, for, as he crept away, the spear struck Hall's neck and shoulder, pinning him to the doorpost, and there he lay dead.

"Now is the word nailed to the beam," cried Skallagrim. "Hall of Lidthale, what did I promise thee?"

"Guard thy head and my back," quoth Eric; "blows fall!"

Now men smote at Eric and Skallagrim, nor did the twain spare to smite in turn. And ever as foes fell before him, Eric stepped on apace forward to the door, and Skallagrim, who, back to back with him, held off those who pressed behind, took one step nearer. Thus, two foes for every step they won their way down the long hall. Fierce raged the fray around them, for, mad with hate and drink and the lust of fight, Swanhild's folk and Eric's friends—remembering the words of Atli, full on Oskaper, and the people of Bjorn fell, each on each, brother on brother, and father on son—nor might the fray be stayed. The boards were overthrown, dead men lay among the meats and mead, and the blood of red and thrall ran down the floor. Everywhere through the dusky hall glittered the sheen of flashing swords and spears, and the air was full of the clatter of steel and the clatter of battle beat against the roof.

"Now thou art weaponless, fly!" Eric, fly!" cried Oskaper. Gudruda's cheek grew white with fear, and for a moment Eric's heart failed him.

"Fly not!" roared Skallagrim. "Bjorn tripped thee. Fly not! yet thou hast half a shield!"

Oskaper rushed on, and Whitefire flickered over Eric's golden helm. Down he came and shore one wing from the helm. Again he shone and again he fell, but Brightyes caught the blow on his broken shield.

Then, while folk waited to see him slain, Eric gave a great war-shout, and sprang forward.

"Thou art dead!" shouted the folk. "Ye shall see! Ye shall see!" screamed Skallagrim.

Again Oskaper smote, and again Eric caught the blow; and behold he smote back—smote with the point of the sword straight at the face of Oskaper.

"Peck! Eagle; peck!" cried Skallagrim. Once more Whitefire shone on high. Eric rushed in beneath the stroke, and with all his mighty strength thrust the buckler point at Blacktooth's face. It struck—it struck fair and full; and lo! the helm of Oskaper burst asunder. He threw wide his giant arms, then fell. Back he fell, as he fell upon the mountain edge. Back he fell, and still he lay.

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THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS'S.

Mrs. Langtry cannot be congratulated upon the new play by the late Sir Charles Young, entitled "Linda Grey," which after a brief interregnum has superseded "Lady Bunter" at the Oxford Street theatre. The piece itself is not only commonplace alike in its motive, characterisation, and incidents, but melodramatically so, and consequently quite unfitted as regards the impersonation of its heroine to the refined and essentially comedy style of the manageress. The flamboyant, penny plain and twopenny coloured personage in question is an actress, linked privately by a marriage of pure affection on both sides to a young English squire, who, while sojourning and performing at New Orleans, is convicted upon concocted circumstantial evidence of assassinating a notorious gambler, to whom he has lost heavily, and is sentenced to death; but before his execution the destruction by fire of the prison in which the wrongly condemned gentleman is incarcerated facilitates his escape, and his return under an assumed name to England, as the result of a sequence of accidental coincidences peculiar to the transpacific drama, the hero ultimately finds himself tended by his own wife for a broken leg and other damages caused by his being crushed by the wheels of her carriage. Stopping to conquer the actress, divining by instinct that the actual murderer, his beloved husband has been doomed to die—his death, was committed by a disolute and of course dishonourable suitor of her own, she gives the villain, a certain Lord Parkhurst, a midnight assignation, at which by a ruse she draws from him the admission overheard by witnesses, that though he had not actually committed the murder, it was plotted by him and executed by a confederate, the younger brother of the condemned husband. All the persons, in their several stage situations here recited have been seen too often on the footlights if nowhere else—to be any longer capable of exciting illusive interest. It was indeed regrettable to see an actress of Mrs. Langtry's social distinction struggling to be as natural as she was graceful in a melodramatic assumption altogether beneath the quality she has gradually and legitimately developed as a purely comedy actress. Mr. Everill, sound actor as he is, was scarcely better fitted for the stage part assumed by him—that of a low thief and beggar impostor converted into the most faithful of friends, by the natural Gold, as the victimised gentleman, found no opportunities to show his ability; and Mr. Herbert Standing failed to give due vivacity to the villain of the plotting Lord Parkhurst. Other parts of equally conventional types, evidently designed to lighten the severe action, were played by Miss May Whitty, Miss Langtry, and Mr. Bernard Maurice. By courtesy of the audience, giving proof of the favour in which Mrs. Langtry is held by the play-going public, the curtain was allowed to fall without any overt signs of disapproval; but none the less, the sense of disappointment was felt all round as the house quietly emptied itself.

THE OUTLYING THEATRES.

The programmes of several of the above theatres will be changed on Monday next. The Grand will be visited by Mr. W. S. Tenney and company of Toole's Theatre, who will appear in the farcical comedy "Our Regiment," "Arrah-na-Pogue," will be produced at the Pavilion, Mr. J. H. Clynns returning to this theatre to play the part of Shaun-the-Post, while the other prominent characters will be undertaken by Mr. C. Alderson, Miss M. Elmore, and other members of the regular company. The series of operas now being acted at the Grand will have proved highly successful, and will be continued throughout the next week, among the works to be produced being "The Bohemian Girl," "Fra Diavolo," "Don Giovanni," &c.—Mr. Fred Cooke and company will appear in "The New Zealander" at the Stratford; the popular drama "Curate" will be played at the Sadler's Wells, and "Joseph's Sweetheart" at the Marylebone. At the Surrey will be produced Mr. F. Harvey's drama "The King of Iron," the characters of which will be played by the regular company.—"The English Rose" will remain in the bills of the Britannia, and the Elephant and Castle will be occupied by Mr. E. Colonna's company.

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

Mr. G. W. Moore's twenty-sixth annual benefit on Tuesday last, was as usual, a brilliant success. The St. James's Grand Hall was crowded both in the afternoon and evening performances, and never has a more varied and agreeable programme been submitted in connection with this deservedly popular entertainment. Not only did Mr. Moore himself, and the members of his troupe, exert themselves to the very utmost, but a special company assembled to help, all of whom were of recognised ability. Mr. Arthur Roberts and Mr. Charles Denny sang their amusing duet, "Round the Town," Mr. Lionel Broughton told some of his pungent stories, Mr. George Barrett gave an admirable recitation, and Mr. John Le Hay proved once more how clever he is as a ventriloquist entertainer. In addition, Mr. Charles Colburn sang a new and clever French song, Miss Ella Heath danced in her sprightliest manner, and Miss Lucy Clark and Mr. Curtis d'Alton both sang in their best style. Mr. Carl Hertz and Miss Emily Spiller also contributed materially to the success of the entertainment. During the early part of the programme, Mr. Moore was the recipient of several handsome presents, made by members of the company. In acknowledging these he reminded the audience that he was the only manager in London who could boast of twenty-six benefit performances given in the same place, and he hoped to be present at many more.

OXFORD.

The appearance of the Oxford on Monday evening last, when the seating accommodation was taken to its utmost, shows that the improvements effected by Mr. Kirk, whereby the comfort of vision has been largely increased, has been attended with good results. The programme of entertainment is an unusually smart one, even for the Oxford. The modest and unassuming young lady of Aquarium fame, who rather than disclose her patronymic, is content to be known to the world as Zoo, is meeting with the greatest success here. Instead of its startling effects from being performed in a small hall, the fact that Zoo in performing the feat, emerges from an opening in the roof, considerably adds to the effectiveness of the flight. Among the variety performers engaged who are to be taken to unusual advantage are Miss Marie Lloyd, the accomplished comedienne, "Wink the Clown," the popular Mr. Dan Lowe, who has returned full of drollery, which having been bottled up during his engagement at Drury Lane, possesses all agreeable freshness; the Sisters Webster, piquant juvenile impersonators; the comely Miss Harriett Vernon, Mr. Charles Coburn, Mr. Curtis d'Alton, and others. Additional variety is also imparted to the entertainment by several of our popular artists, the whole being admirably supervised by Mr. C. R. Brighton.

CAMBRIDGE.

The entertainment Mr. William Riley produced on the occasion of the recent holidays is still to be enjoyed here, its leading features

remaining unaltered. A selection of popular airs from "Carmen Up to Date" acts as a prologue to the programme, and is well rendered by Mr. Middle and his co-performers in the orchestra. This is followed by the appearance of Mr. Walcott, a character comedian, who has plenty of amusing oddities where-with to please his hearers. The third "turn" is one of the "sacred music" order, ably sustained by Miss Maud Nelson, also a very nimble dancer. Mr. Alf Chester is entertaining with several descriptive items; Messrs. Revene and Athas unite in expounding lively topics in the shape of duets; and Miss Millie Hylton, attired in male garb, delivers one or two satirical essays which are eminently pleasing. In "The Bookie" or, "Laying the Odds," the Keegan and Elvin combination have a sketch which provides much diverting amusement for those in front, and a pleasing little musical sketch, also containing merry moments, is delightfully enacted by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watson. The Donaldson Brothers perform their marvellous acts of contortion; Messrs. Marcellino and Millay indulge in the humorous pantomime, the act, the clever juvenile bicyclists Lottio, Lillo, and Otto, perform clever feats on the silent wheel; Mr. Fred. Harvey furnishes a most amusing character turn; and the Sisters Twibell acquit themselves well as duettists and dancers. Miss Harriett Vernon, the accomplished burlesque actress, is highly successful with her "Cleopatra" essay and drinking song. Mr. Alec. Hurley's character impersonations are of an excellent order, and the favourite comedian, Mr. Harry Randall, delights one and all with his description of the merits and demerits of model dwellings, and is also very entertaining whilst reciting a similar diverting narrative in the striking feature of Mr. Riley's entertainment, the excellent manner in which it is placed upon the stage, and the way in which the order of the programme is maintained by Mr. E. V. Page, the courteous acting manager.

According to Dalziel, a "friend" of the late Mr. Lawrence Barrett has stated that the devoted actor signed a contract to appear next season with Miss Mary Anderson. Mr. Toole's first welcome home by an assemblage of his personal friends and intimates will be at a supper given by Mr. Irving on Thursday night at the Lyceum, in the former grill room of the old Gridiron Club. The popular comedian's own theatre is to be re-erected before his return to it, or on the season. Mr. Toole, a political humorist as he is popular, has already another new play well on the way towards completion, besides a trifle in one act he has promised to write for the amateur theatre at Bushey, conducted by Mr. Herkimer, who is to reciprocate artistically to the dramatist by putting him in counterfeited presentation on to canvas. The pretty little piece entitled "My Lady Help," originally brought out at the Shaftesbury, now precedes "The Henrietta" at the Avenue, with Miss Florence West again seen in her clever assumption of the heroine. Miss Alma Murray is to enact the heroine in one-act play, by Mr. Alec Nelson, entitled "Judith Shakspeare" (the name of the dramatist's daughter), which is to be the next performance given by the "Independents."—The Vaudeville Theatre, under managements which have always included Mr. Thomas Thorne, will "come of age" on Thursday next, when a befitting presentation is to be made by the professional brethren and sisters of the present manager of the house, "Baby" is the title given by its authors, Lady Greenville—need it be said to a farce, lately tried at the Brighton Theatre, and as the result forthwith as the opening item of the bill at Terry's.—Mr. Haddon Chambers' little play, "A Pipe of Peace," just accepted for the St. James's, is his author's adaptation of his story, which, under the same name was published in the "Argosy." Contained in two acts, the piece will be first produced by Mr. Alexander at a matinee, but not with a view to its transference as the main attraction into the evening programme of his theatre.—So pronounced is the success of "L'Enfant Prodigue," at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, that Mr. Selinger has resolved to cut short the run of "L'Enfant" for the purpose of placing this dramatic story told in dumb show in the evening programme on and after Thursday, the 16th inst.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

One of the most painful scenes ever witnessed in an assize court is reported from the Criminal Court, New Zealand, when a mother and daughter, named respectively Sarah Jane and Anna Flanagan, were sentenced to death for the murder of the illegitimate child of the latter. According to the evidence the child, which was put out to nurse soon after birth, was subsequently taken away by the prisoners, and was afterwards found dead near an unoccupied house with its head mutilated in a shocking manner.—The jury found both prisoners guilty, but recommended Mrs. Flanagan to mercy on account of her age. Sentence of death was passed on both prisoners, when a most harrowing scene ensued. The daughter uttered piercing shrieks, protesting her innocence of the crime.

YELLOW FEVER ON A BRITISH STEAMER.

The British steamer Dryden, from Brazilian ports, arrived at New York on Wednesday, and was detained in quarantine, having become infected with yellow fever at Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on March 15th. A seaman named Corcoran, and a fireman named Dairo died of fever on March 15th. Another fireman, Patrick Scully, also died.

STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR.

George Smith, 29, shoemaker, was indicted at the Old Bailey on Thursday for burglary, and for having wounded Frederick Ballist in intent to do him bodily harm.—The prosecutor resided in Baker-street, Clerkenwell, and on the evening of the 20th ult., on returning home after a short absence, he was unable to open the door. He forced an entrance and found three men in the passage. The prisoner shouted, "Look out for yourselves," and at the same time struck the prosecutor a violent blow on the head with a jemmy. The blow made him stagger, and he fell dazed. The prisoner endeavoured to rush past him and struck him again on the back of the head with the jemmy. "That," said the prosecutor, amid laughter, "seemed to do me good, and put me right again." He pursued the prisoner until he was arrested. The Common Sergeant sentenced the prisoner to five years' penal servitude.

About 350 bootmakers in the neighbourhood of London Fields have struck.

A fire occurred on April 4th at Messrs. Hall, Martin and Co.'s Spinning Mills, Dungeness, county Tyrone, and was not extinguished until damage amounting to £10,000 had been done.

One of the results of the Scotch railway strike will, it is said by a correspondent, be the amalgamation of the various railway societies in resistance in different parts of the country. Of course, nothing definite will be decided upon without full opportunity being given to the members of the organisations concerned to express their views.

LIVER COMPLAINT. Dr. Kneel's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, without mercury, are a potent remedy. They perform all the duties of a cathartic, without any of its drawbacks, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for all liver troubles, such as indigestion, biliousness, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, skin eruptions, &c. &c. See advertisement on page 10.

MR. TOOLE'S EXPERIENCES.

In the course of an interview with a newspaper correspondent in Paris, Mr. Toole gave an amusing account of his experiences at the Antipodes. Among other things he said:—At a town called Vanganui, in New Zealand, I fraternised with the Maori chiefs, to whom I was taken by the German consul, Mr. Krull, and a large party. As a harmless practical joke, somebody had spread about the report that the governor was the point of arriving, and, with the utmost humility, I may mention, in a stage whisper, that I was honoured musically with the usual royal reception, and that it was only when I sang the most pointed verse of "A Noble Tale" that my true professional acquisitions as a leading tenor and real personage were discovered. The customary welcome was executed in my honour, and I have some idea of reproducing its principal features in a popular form later on.

OLD ACQUAINTANCES.

Throughout my travels in Australia and New Zealand scarcely an hour passed when I did not meet, either in the streets or under some hospitable roof, friends who had known me at home. All day long I was accosted on all sides by folks saying that they had met me twenty, thirty, and forty years ago, and when at last sundry veterans wished to impress me with the fact that they had shaken me by the hand nearly half a century since, I was obliged to tell them I was then in long coats, and should have resembled any such proceeding.

SAFEGUARDING HER MAJESTY'S EMPIRE.

I suppose you will expect me to say something about colonial governors, their qualifications and their doings. As far as I can tell—and Lord Knutsford may be glad to have a thoroughly unprejudiced opinion—I think they are all doing extremely well, and are earning the respect and confidence of the people. I detected a little falling-off of policy or administration I smoothed it over with a tact and delicacy that left nothing to be desired, and that will be, I am sure, of the happiest omen for the future good conduct of our beloved Majesty's empire in Greater Britain. In return for this, if it should be thought advisable to confer upon me any trifling distinction or order, though I have a natural aversion to orders—though I do not seek such acknowledgment, still there it is—I mean where is it?—and I should not raise any unwelcome objection.

"WHEN IS IRVING COMING?"

At all the theatres I found the performance most excellently done, and all the artists entered and received me in the most cordial manner. I was repeatedly asked, "When is Irving coming?" I sometimes thought I was his agent in advance; but I have not yet come to an understanding as to the fee for the performance of this duty. But certainly the desire to see him and others of our principal actors is very strong, and I am sure they would receive the same hearty welcome that was extended towards myself and the ladies and gentlemen of my company.

THE SHEFFIELD SHOOTING CASE.

At Sheffield William Hall, warehouseman, was charged with attempting to murder Isabella Edge, a schoolmistress, at Darvall, Sheffield, on Sunday, February 1st. The two had been acquaintances, but Edge had written to Hall declining to be engaged to him. He met her after chapel and asked her if she meant what she had written, and on her replying in the affirmative, he drew a pistol from his pocket and fired the shot which hit her bullet entering her cheek just below the right eye, and another injuring her fingers. The eye had to be taken out, and for some weeks Miss Edge lingered between life and death. She, however, now appeared in court and gave evidence. The line of defence was that Hall's affections were played with by Miss Edge, and that he was tempted to do what he had done. He was committed for trial.

ENGLISH GIRLS ABROAD.

At a meeting held at 7, St. James's-square, on behalf of the Girls' Friendly Society in the Northern and Central Europe, the Bishop of London said the society was organised to give assistance to young women, especially those of the lower ranks, of good character, and experience had shown that that assistance was of great value on emergencies. The members of the society were in the most ordinary members and associates (ladies of the Church of England) who took charge of the welfare of the members. In illustration of the work, he cited the case of a young Swiss governess, who came to England to take a situation in one of the eastern counties. Arrived in London she was met by a man who offered her a large sum of money to speak but little English, and was ill supplied with money, her position might have become desperate but for the fact that an associate of the society found her, took charge of her, communicated with her employer, and saw that she safely reached her destination.—The Hon. Victoria Grosvenor gave some interesting details of the way in which the society was organised, and the special object of the society was to offer aid to girls going on the continent to France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Russia, and Norway. Many girls were abroad to study medicine, music, art, &c. The manner of life they often led was but little known, or their friends would not let them go. The girls generally entered a boarding-house, and the cost of their education, and might be out two or three nights without inquiry. On this matter of life generally, Lady Vincent sounded a distinct note of alarm, for girls, she contended, were allowed so much freedom, and mixed so much with other students, often with young men students, that without friendly check great harm was often done. She pointed out how the society was organised, and the special object of the society was to offer aid to girls going on the continent to France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Russia, and Norway. 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will endure with those of many another Englishman who has given his life for

JURYMEN'S FEES.

That penny wise and pound foolish body of the London County Council, recently decided to abolish the payment of fees to persons called upon to serve on coroner's juries. Considering the great sacrifices

liberality of the council in the spending of the ratepayers' money not only in the promotion of costly public works, but also in providing salaries for its own officers, it certainly seems a singularly niggardly proceeding to dock the coroner's jurymen of the trifling fee which he has hitherto been in the habit of receiving. Naturally the announcement has created lively dissatisfaction, and in two recent cases London jurors have expressed their discontent by

refusing to return a verdict at all, a proposition which we do not justify, but which we find it difficult not to excuse. The argument, we suppose, for the abolition of the fee, which is generally the sum of one shilling, is that so trifling an amount does not matter to the jurymen. It would be more true to say that it does not matter to the county council or to the ratepayers who furnish the money. No appreciable difference can be made in the rates by the abolition or the retention

of these fees, while, on the other hand, the class of persons from whom coroners' juries are generally drawn does feel the loss of even a single shilling. Originally when the value of money was very different from what it is at the present time, a shilling was fixed upon as a fair average equivalent compensation for the loss of a day's work. A coroner's jurymen may be called suddenly from his employment and compelled to perform the

most unpleasant duty that falls to the lot of any citizen. For this liability the wisdom of our forefathers held him entitled to substantial compensation. The same conditions of service hold good now, but the value of money has completely altered and time is more valuable than it was. Hence, common sense and common fairness suggest that instead of abolishing the fees of coroner's juries we ought to bring them up to the level of a fair day's wage for the day's work which the juryman

THE PRESERVATION OF HARES.

Poor puss ought to be sincerely grateful to the House of Commons. By majority of two to one the House of Wednesday assented to the second reading of Colonel DAWNEY's bill to establish a close time for hares. The measure will not become law a day before it is wanted. If the indiscriminate slaughter of hares

during the breeding season, which at present goes on, be permitted to continue much longer, the hare will completely disappear from this country. For statistics abundantly prove that hares are getting annually scarcer, and that, in spite of the large importation of foreign hares. In fact, to put the case shortly, the hare is threatened with extermination. There is much force in the argument that the food supply of the people is being

threatened we do not believe. But the establishment of a close time will, unquestionably, be beneficial to the interests of sport. Besides, the natural instincts of humanity revolt at the idea of killing a doe hound during the breeding season. As to the argument that the farmers, whose crops have to be considered, do not desire a close time, there is, on the contrary, the most abundant evidence that the vast majority of them do. There will still

ample time for the farmer to thin the number of hares on his land without firing a shot in the breeding season. Neither can it be said, as Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT would have us believe, that this measure is an extension of the game laws. To protect any species of animal in the breeding season is nothing of the sort, and even if it were, it would be none the less meritorious in itself. Finally, the fixing of the limits of the close time is to be left

to the county councils. This is a wide and practical provision because the proper time differs considerably in the north and south. The bill, moreover, does not compel the councils to exercise their power in the matter; so that, if the farmers in any county be really opposed to the bill, they have only to return a majority of councillors hostile to it, and it will remain a dead letter. But we shall be much surprised if it be generally allowed to do so.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION
CARDIFF.—Mr. J. Gunn (U.) will oppose Sir E. Reed (G.).
BERKSHIRE, E. (Wokingham).—Mr. F. Paton (G.) will oppose Sir G. Russell (C.).
GLASGOW (Camelachie).—Mr. Bennett Buleigh will stand as labour candidate.
MARTLEBORNE (West).—Mr. J. C. Foulge (G.) will oppose Mr. Seager Hunt.
OXFORDSHIRE, S. (Henley).—Sir W. Phillips (G.) will again oppose the Hon. J. Porter (G.).

BETHNAL GREEN (NORTH-EAST).—Mr. C. Howell, M.P., has withdrawn his resignation.

CORNWALL (TRURO).—Mr. J. C. Williams will be the Uniracist candidate.

In connection with the vacancy in the City several gentlemen have attached their names to a requisition in favour of the candidature of Mr. Vicary Gibbs.

Mr. F. W. Maclean, Q.C., M.P., having been appointed a master in lunacy, a vacancy has been created in the Woodstock Division of Oxfordshire. The Conservative candidate is **Mr. J. H. B. Sturt**.

FAILURE OF TURKEY MERCHANTS
LIABILITIES £285,000.
At the London Bankruptcy Court Mr. Registrar Brogham, upon the application of Mr. A. E. Sydney, made a receiving order under a petition presented by Messrs. Judson and Moses Ltd. of St. Mary Axe, also Partners and Constantinoople, Turkey carpet merchants, dealers in oriental wares, and bankers, in liquidation. The liabilities are stated to

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stated at \$85,000, against assets, stock
ies \$12,000 and bank debits \$2,000.

Eastbourne-road, Brighton, has met death in a strange manner. He visited Old East London Road, at the junction of the road, and informed the landlady, that he was shooting birds. He was carrying double-barrelled breche-loader fowling pig. After he left the house, saying that he was going to catch his train at the Isleworth Station, an explosion was heard, and a young man was found dead, leaning against a door, with two top of his head blown off. The muzzle of the gun was tightly grasped in his hand, and one barrel being discharged. The fatality is supposed to have been result of an accident.

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16
SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

[The Events of the Week up to Wednesday Night will be found in "LARRY LEWIS'S" Article.]

RACING.

SANDOWS PARK SECOND SPRING MEETING.

THURSDAY.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Lamprey, 4 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Foxglove, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; Phalaris, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 3; Elvira, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 4; 1st agt. Foxglove, and 2nd agt. Lamprey and Phalaris.

THE SANDOWS PARK TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Vanguard, 2 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Oculis, 2 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; Sella, 2 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 3; 1st agt. Vanguard, and 2nd agt. Sella and Oculis.

THE SANDOWS HANDICAP.—Barnaby, 4 yrs, 7th (J. Watts), 1; Houndstooth, 4 yrs, 7th (J. Watts), 2; Houndstooth, 4 yrs, 7th (J. Watts), 3; 1st agt. Barnaby, and 2nd agt. Houndstooth.

THE FILLI MARE HANDICAP.—Scotch Earl, 4 yrs, 7th (J. Watts), 1; Houndstooth, 4 yrs, 7th (J. Watts), 2; Houndstooth, 4 yrs, 7th (J. Watts), 3; 1st agt. Scotch Earl, and 2nd agt. Houndstooth.

THE JUVENILE SELLING PLATE.—Queen's Arms, 2 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Beeskeeper, 2 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; Garnish, 2 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 3; 1st agt. Queen's Arms, and 2nd agt. Beeskeeper.

A MAIDEN THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKE.—Grand Master, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Insurance, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; Gay Minister, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 3; 1st agt. Grand Master, and 2nd agt. Insurance.

THE CORNISH TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKE.—Cardinal, 2 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Roadside, 2 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Cardinal, and 2nd agt. Roadside.

THE LADY STAKE.—Pierrette, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Mortalino, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Pierrette, and 2nd agt. Mortalino.

THE WATSON TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKE.—Euclyd, 2 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Sweet Saint, 2 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Euclyd, and 2nd agt. Sweet Saint.

THE CLAYTON STAKE.—Buccaroo, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Laker, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Buccaroo, and 2nd agt. Laker.

A HIGH-WIGHT HANDICAP.—Wild Berry, 4 yrs, 7th (J. Watts), 1; Massacre, 4 yrs, 7th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Wild Berry, and 2nd agt. Massacre.

THE GULFORD STAKE.—The Rejected, 4 yrs, 7th (J. Watts), 1; 1st agt. The Rejected, and 2nd agt. The Rejected.

PONTEFRAC TOWN SPRING MEETING.

THURSDAY.

THE STAND SELLING PLATE.—Promper, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Promper, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

THE PRINCE OF WALES STAKE.—Lady Nora, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Lady Nora, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—St. Robert, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. St. Robert, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

THE PORTFRACT SELLING PLATE.—Lady Killer, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Lady Killer, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

THE HUNTERS SELLING PLATE.—Quies, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Quies, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

THE PARK PLATE.—Warley, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Warley, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

THE SELLING HANDICAP.—Gerard, 4 yrs, 7th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 4 yrs, 7th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Gerard, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

THE CARLETON HANDICAP PLATE.—Lodgers, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Lodgers, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

THE VICTORIA PLATE.—Bony, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Bony, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

THE JUVENILE SELLING PLATE.—Elopesment, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Elopesment, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

THE CASTLE PLATE.—Yorkshireman, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Yorkshireman, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

THE HUNTERS PLATE.—Torquay, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Torquay, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

THE WEST OF SCOTLAND OPEN HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE PLATE.—Old Maid, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Old Maid, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

A HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE.—Bedford, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Bedford, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

A HUNTERS' PLATE.—Rogers, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Rogers, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

A HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE PLATE.—New Race, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. New Race, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

THE ADAMANT CUP.—Orangean, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Orangean, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

THE WESTERN HUNTS CUP.—Luck Penny, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Luck Penny, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

A PLATE.—Loganhill, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 1; Lyddington, 3 yrs, 5th (J. Watts), 2; 1st agt. Loganhill, and 2nd agt. Lyddington.

LONDON BETTING.

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THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1891.

RAIDS ON BETTING CLUBS IN LONDON.

At Bow-street Police Court on Thursday, before Sir John Bridge, Ernest Hart, and Gertrude his wife, were brought up, charged with keeping a gaming-house, the Agar Club, at 50, Strand; Thomas Plummer and Robert Lovelock were charged with assisting in conducting the same, and Harry Fleisch, Frederick James Collins, Hyman Cohen, Amodeo Rabbolus, Louis Comichon, Samuel Coulson, James Goudy, Frederick Lamb, Joseph Harlan, George Lee, Cockburn, Victor Goodman, Benjamin Simmons, Chas. Fishback, Edward Cockayne Ambrose, James Duncan, Edward Fisher, George Randall, Henry Higgins, Herbert T. Goddard, Percy Howard, Edwin Curran, George Tracy, Edwin de Nevers, Arthur Williams, George Frederick, Donaghy, Harbord, Joseph Clements, Walker, Paul Ball, Albert Hope, Lewis Jacobs, Edward Giles, Wolf Cohen, Albert Bernstein, Harry Stevens, and Saul Blackmore were charged with being on the premises for the purpose of gaming. Mr. Crawshaw defended the two Harts, Lovelock, and others, while Mr. Doveton-Smith appeared for Fleisch, Cockburn, and Fishback. Superintendent Steegles, of the E Division, said that the club was visited by order of the Commissioner of Police, and he would ask for an adjournment so that they might have time to go through a large number of books and documents with respect to both of the houses raided. At 3.15 p.m. on Wednesday he visited the Agar Club. The witness said that he found on his appearance, and he called out: "Gentlemen, you may all consider yourselves in custody under an order of Sir E. Bradford, the Commissioner of Police." Witness asked for all the books and lists relating to betting. The proprietor said, "You can have everything; you won't find much. I have not been doing very well lately, and only the other day I paid out £200. I only wanted a raid to finish me up." All the prisoners, with the exception of the proprietor and his wife, who assisted witness in searching the premises, were taken to Bow-street. While witness was in the club the result of the City and Suburban races on the tape, and shortly afterwards a statement was made by the proprietor, who was then taken to the police (laughter). Upon Mr. Hart was found £250 in notes, £37 in gold, £10 in silver, and 1s. 6d. in bronze. Sir J. Bridge: What is this place? Witness: It is called a club, but it is a common betting and gaming house. There was a name on the door two years ago. Mr. Crawshaw: It is the proprietor's club. The witness said that he had been told that the club was a common betting and gaming house. The witness said that he had been told that the club was a common betting and gaming house. The witness said that he had been told that the club was a common betting and gaming house.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL BUDGET.

REDUCTION IN THE RATE.

At the London County Council meeting, Lord Lingen, chairman of the finance committee, submitted the estimate of the expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1892. He said he was glad, in the first place, to report that the rate for the year was £11.75d. in the pound, as compared with £12.35d. in 1890-91, and the sum required for the whole county, including the City, was £904,125, against £1,125,000 last year. While this reduction was very gratifying, he should not make too much of it until they saw what they stood in need of. The decrease was, to some extent, due to the increase in the valuation of the metropolis, but was mainly owing to the balance of £223,000 which remained unappropriated from the beer and spirit duties, and £163,000 of the estimated sum they would receive from these duties in the present year, having been carried to the general fund, and a share of these duties was provided to the council with an instruction that such share might wholly or in part be applied to technical instruction. If Parliament meant the duties to be so applied it would have been easy to have added technical instruction to the compulsory preference charges, but as that had not been done the committee on technical instruction had to make recommendations, while the council's share of the duties remained unappropriated, and as the amount was equal to £12d. in the pound, he asked what right the finance committee had to impose this extra rate on the county when there was an unappropriated grant which could be applied to the relief of the rate. The amount to be carried forward as the balance on the general rate account was £166,000, and on the special rate account £20,000. The total estimated expenditure for the coming year, including balances, was £1,573,633, and the receipts from sources other than the rates were £458,000, leaving a deficit of £1,115,633. The rate for the year was £11.75d. in the pound, and the total estimated expenditure for the coming year, including balances, was £1,573,633, and the receipts from sources other than the rates were £458,000, leaving a deficit of £1,115,633.

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THEFT AND SUICIDE.

Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner, held an inquest at the George Tavern, the Hay Market, East Finchley, respecting the death of John James, aged 53 years, formerly a bank clerk, who was found dead in a room at the George Tavern, on January 2nd last, and who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

A STEAMER SUNK AT WESTMINSTER.

As the screw steamer Esther, of London, belonging to the Block Fuel Company, was passing up the Thames on Friday afternoon, bound for Sunderland to Falmouth, her steering gear became defective, and she came into collision with the Cannon-street Railway Bridge, and also with Southwark Bridge, sustaining serious injuries below the waterline.

DISSOLVING VIEWS IN THE STRAND.

At Bow-street on Thursday Mr. William Harris, of the Silver Grill, 402, Strand, popularly known as "The Sausage King," was summoned for causing an obstruction.

THE EXPORT OF HORSEFLIES.

Some revelations were made on Friday at Gatheshead Police Court by an inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in connection with a prosecution for cruelty to horses.

THE CATCATCH CASE.

The Press Association is authorised to state that Mr. Catcatch has presented a petition to the Judge in Lunacy for an inquiry into the state of his wife's mind.

IRELAND AND MR. BALFOUR.

Lady Zetland and Miss Balfour have had a significant reception in the west of Ireland. Everywhere people gathered, and cheered lustily for Mr. Balfour. Here and there a peasant girl who had darted out of the roadside almost into the wheels of the four-wheeled carriage.

THE NEW FALMOUTH CLUB.

Henry Johnson and David Simpson were brought up on a warrant charged with assisting in keeping and maintaining a house for the purposes of betting and of illegal gambling, at 164, Strand, and Israel Nathan, Michael Isaacs, Sidney Eicke, Hyman Jacobs, Lawrence Jacobs, Harry Curtis, Rocco Carroccio, Charles Glensister, and James Low.

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A CHELSEA ELOPEMENT.

Effect of the Jackson Decision. William Lloyd, a valuer, and Henrietta Penn, were charged on remand, at Westminster, with being concerned in stealing furniture, valued at £350, from 135, Church-street, Chelsea, the property of Arthur Penn, husband of the female prisoner. The proceeds, it was stated, had been known to Lloyd, and he was charged with having been Lord Deerehurst, in whose service he then was, procured him for theft. Witness went to America last February on business, but on returning recently found that his wife had gone off with Lloyd, and sold the furniture. Det.-sergt. Richardson and P.C. Wilson proved arresting the prisoner in the Fulham-road. The witness said that he bought all the furniture himself. Mr. Dutton informed the magistrate that since the last examination he had ascertained that there would be difficulties to get over as to the ownership of the property, and therefore he asked that he might withdraw the charge. Mr. Abraham agreed that the law as now laid down in the Jackson case rendered the better course would be not to proceed with the prosecution, as he was instructed Mrs. Penn only sold her own property. Mr. De Ruten allowed this course to be adopted.

"IN THE SWIM."

BY A CITY SHARK.

The general aspect of affairs on the Stock Exchange continues to present a distinctly gloomy appearance. If there be any change in that respect since last week, it is rather for the worse than for the better. Two brokers, each doing a large business, have had to put up the shutters, while rumours place many others on the brink of collapse. It is believed, too, that some of the trust companies are in a troubled water, owing to a general falling of prices, and a consequent inability to meet their obligations. Another general crisis at Buenos Ayres has also been added to the depressing influences of the hour, nor does Brazilian solvency seem over secure, judging from the heavy selling of the Republic's bonds which has lately taken place at Paris. On the top of all this there are growing indications that the abominable Eastern Question is becoming everlastingly more and more a Pandora's box. With such portents in the air it is not much wonder that speculation has almost come to a standstill. Every one naturally holds his hand, awaiting the upshot, and both buyers and sellers are consequently condemned to idleness. The most serious matter of all is the decree issued by the Argentine Government, suspending the payment of banking deposits, and the fact that it may be followed by similar decrees in other countries, but it will assuredly grind the faces of the poorer depositors in a terrible way. The main question for outsiders is, however, whether this desperate expedient will produce any lasting good. I doubt that greatly; it seems to me that the banks will find as much difficulty in returning deposits two months hence as they now experience. At all events, the act is absolutely disastrous for the time being, and, therefore, eminently calculated to impair public credit. Argentina thus seems to be floundering deeper and deeper in the morass of insolvency, and there begins to be hope that Chili will shortly emerge from her troubles. President Balmaceda must go under, it is clear; his grip on the unfortunate country has become so completely relaxed, that the last fortnight the attention of both speculators and investors, but they would act wisely to leave Brazilian severely alone. So much for South American affairs. Turning to home matters, the most notable is the satisfactory proof afforded by the Board of Trade returns for March that our commercial prosperity continues unchecked. Imports have fallen off somewhat, but exports make quite a brilliant show with a substantial increase, especially in cotton goods. No doubt, the comparison is with an exceptionally bad month last year, but on the other hand, the interruption to business consequent upon the Easter holidays did not occur in 1890 until April. We may thus look forward pretty confidently to a return for the current year, and in that case Home securities should see higher prices. English rails show considerable strength even now, considering all things; not that they are on the jump, but they successfully resist all attempts to knock them down. American rails also look more wholesome than they did, owing to heavy buying at New York. It must be admitted, nevertheless, that the investor still looks upon the "straightness" of the market with some misgivings, and the odds are that just when the appearance of a coming "boom" has been manufactured, Wall-street will set about unloading with both hands.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, Saturday.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet. Consols gave way 1-16. Home Railways scarcely moved. The tendency of American Railways was not favourable. Canadian Lines firm. Miscellaneous without feature. Mining Securities quiet. Latest quotations: Consols, 94 1/4; 3 1/2 per Cent, 94 1/4; 2 1/2 per Cent, 94 1/4.

FURNISHING ROOMS.

Argentine, 1890, 25 1/2; 1891, 25 1/2; 1892, 25 1/2; 1893, 25 1/2; 1894, 25 1/2; 1895, 25 1/2; 1896, 25 1/2; 1897, 25 1/2; 1898, 25 1/2; 1899, 25 1/2; 1900, 25 1/2; 1901, 25 1/2; 1902, 25 1/2; 1903, 25 1/2; 1904, 25 1/2; 1905, 25 1/2; 1906, 25 1/2; 1907, 25 1/2; 1908, 25 1/2; 1909, 25 1/2; 1910, 25 1/2; 1911, 25 1/2; 1912, 25 1/2; 1913, 25 1/2; 1914, 25 1/2; 1915, 25 1/2; 1916, 25 1/2; 1917, 25 1/2; 1918, 25 1/2; 1919, 25 1/2; 1920, 25 1/2; 1921, 25 1/2; 1922, 25 1/2; 1923, 25 1/2; 1924, 25 1/2; 1925, 25 1/2; 1926, 25 1/2; 1927, 25 1/2; 1928, 25 1/2; 1929, 25 1/2; 1930, 25 1/2; 1931, 25 1/2; 1932, 25 1/2; 1933, 25 1/2; 1934, 25 1/2; 1935, 25 1/2; 1936, 25 1/2; 1937, 25 1/2; 1938, 25 1/2; 1939, 25 1/2; 1940, 25 1/2; 1941, 25 1/2; 1942, 25 1/2; 1943, 25 1/2; 1944, 25 1/2; 1945, 25 1/2; 1946, 25 1/2; 1947, 25 1/2; 1948, 25 1/2; 1949, 25 1/2; 1950, 25 1/2; 1951, 25 1/2; 1952, 25 1/2; 1953, 25 1/2; 1954, 25 1/2; 1955, 25 1/2; 1956, 25 1/2; 1957, 25 1/2; 1958, 25 1/2; 1959, 25 1/2; 1960, 25 1/2; 1961, 25 1/2; 1962, 25 1/2; 1963, 25 1/2; 1964, 25 1/2; 1965, 25 1/2; 1966, 25 1/2; 1967, 25 1/2; 1968, 25 1/2; 1969, 25 1/2; 1970, 25 1/2; 1971, 25 1/2; 1972, 25 1/2; 1973, 25 1/2; 1974, 25 1/2; 1975, 25 1/2; 1976, 25 1/2; 1977, 25 1/2; 1978, 25 1/2; 1979, 25 1/2; 1980, 25 1/2; 1981, 25 1/2; 1982, 25 1/2; 1983, 25 1/2; 1984, 25 1/2; 1985, 25 1/2; 1986, 25 1/2; 1987, 25 1/2; 1988, 25 1/2; 1989, 25 1/2; 1990, 25 1/2; 1991, 25 1/2; 1992, 25 1/2; 1993, 25 1/2; 1994, 25 1/2; 1995, 25 1/2; 1996, 25 1/2; 1997, 25 1/2; 1998, 25 1/2; 1999, 25 1/2; 2000, 25 1/2; 2001, 25 1/2; 2002, 25 1/2; 2003, 25 1/2; 2004, 25 1/2; 2005, 25 1/2; 2006, 25 1/2; 2007, 25 1/2; 2008, 25 1/2; 2009, 25 1/2; 2010, 25 1/2; 2011, 25 1/2; 2012, 25 1/2; 2013, 25 1/2; 2014, 25 1/2; 2015, 25 1/2; 2016, 25 1/2; 2017, 25 1/2; 2018, 25 1/2; 2019, 25 1/2; 2020, 25 1/2; 2021, 25 1/